

**Meeting of the Central Valley Flood Protection Board  
June 20, 2008**

**Central Valley Flood Protection Board Staff Report  
Sacramento River Bank Protection Project  
The 2008 Erosion Repairs for Eight Sites**

**Board Action**

Consider approving the Sacramento River Bank Protection Project (SRBPP) erosion repairs for eight sites along the Sacramento River, Cache Slough, Steamboat Slough and lower American River during the summer/fall 2008 and adopting the mitigated negative declaration, findings, and mitigation measures. The Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board) is the CEQA lead agency as the nonfederal sponsor of the project under the Local Cooperative Agreement for SRBPP.

**Location**

The SRBPP encompasses repairs to critical erosion sites on tributaries and distributaries of the Sacramento River extending from Collinsville to Chico Landing (RM 194).

The eight levee erosion sites proposed for repair in 2008 under the SRBPP include: Cache Slough RM 21.8R, Solano County on Hasting Tract; Steamboat Slough RM 16.6L, Solano County on Ryer Island; Sacramento River RM 49.7L and RM 52.3L, Sacramento County adjacent to the Pocket Area in the City of Sacramento, RM 53.5R, Yolo County; Lower American River RM 0.3L and RM 2.8L, City and County of Sacramento; and Sacramento River 177.8R, Glenn County directly upstream of the Princeton-Codora-Glenn Irrigation pump facility. The repair length and area for the each of the eight sites is listed in Table 1.

**Description**

Erosion sites are defined as sites at risk of an erosion failure during floods and/or normal flow conditions. Sites are designated as critical and potentially critical based upon past experience with levee failure by erosion and known mechanics of the particular river system.

Bank protection measures implemented would include coverage of the levee slope to the high water mark with a mixture of soil and rock revetment, reinforced the levee toe to minimize erosion and enhance slope stability, and installing mitigation plantings. Work would be completed under the authority of the SRBPP, Phase II.

In the case of waterside construction, bank protection work will be conducted from cranes mounted on barges, with the crane (boom) systems mechanically placing the

rock along the shore and beneath the water line. Waterside construction will minimize noise and traffic disturbances, and effects on existing vegetation. Landside construction will take place in those sites with difficulties in accessing the sites from the water. A crane (boom) system located on the levee will mechanically place the rock along the shore and beneath the water line. The contractor may choose to use excavators, loaders, and other construction equipment along the benches on sites that are inappropriate for the crane system and/or once the riprap has reached the Mean Summer Water Level.

**TABLE 1. Summary of the 2008 Erosion Repairs for Eight Sites**

Site	Repair Length (feet)	Site Area (acres)	Access
Cache Slough RM 21.8R	1,040	1.26	Waterside Repair
Steamboat Slough RM 16.6 R	700	1.47	Waterside Repair
Sacramento River RM 49.7L	280	1.44	Waterside Repair
Sacramento River RM 52.3L	1,320	0.62	Waterside Repair
Sacramento River RM 53.5R	430	1.08	Contractor's Call
Lower American River RM 0.3L	520	0.75	Landside Repair
Lower American River RM 2.8L	470	3	Landside Repair
Sacramento River RM177.8R	1,070	1.81	Landside Repair
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>11.43</b>	

## **Background**

The purpose of the SRBPP is to provide bank protection from erosion and to maintain the integrity of the levees and other facilities of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project (SRFCP). The SRFCP was authorized by congress in 1917, and initiated the construction of a comprehensive levee system, overflow of weirs, pumping plants, and bypass channels. The eight critical erosion sites affected by the Proposed Action are located on federal project levees of the SRFCP.

The SRBPP provides a long-range program of bank protection. Generally, the work consists of placement of rock revetment on the riverbanks. To offset environmental impacts, the project provides fish and wildlife mitigation. While most of the habitat loss SRBPP erosion sites have been minimized and mitigated onsite, some of this bank protection work has resulted in unavoidable losses of fish and wildlife habitat. Offsite mitigation measures, approved by resource agencies, would be implemented if required.

The eight sites were identified among 13 sites during the annual reconnaissance of erosion sites in 2007 that were in need of urgent need of repair. Five sites have been delegated until the 2009 construction season due to real estates and right-of-way issues. The CEQA documents were submitted 30-day period for public and agency review starting May 9, 2008 and ending June 8, 2008. All comments received have been addressed.

**Staff Recommendation**

Board Staff recommends adoption of the mitigated negative declaration, findings, and mitigation measures and approval of the project.